The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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Special rates can be had for a longer time than one week.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

During the week a bill has been introduced to incorporate the Burgaw and Onslow Railroad Company.

A bill concerning freights and charges of railroads and other transporation companies. This is to prevent pooling in freights.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick county to submit the question of removing the county seat, to the vote of the county, passed its third reading.

The bill to create a special finance committee for Onslow and Robeson counties, passed. The object of this bill is to investigate the finances of those counties, as there is an alleged crookedness in the expenditures.

The bill to give the Governor eight additional Aids with the rank of Colonel, passed.

The bill to extend the time of the lien on colts from six to twelve months, passed.

The bill making it an indictable offence against the engineers and conductors of the Carolina Central Railway Company to kill stock, passed by vote of 25 to 5.

Bill in regard to public wharves and depots allowing runners of hotels &c., at such without discrimination, was passed.

Bill, to make prosecutors in criminal actions pay costs when the prosecutor is frivilous, passed.

Bill to reduce salaries was adopted. Gives $3,000 to Governor, and Private Secretary $500 and fees.

Treasurer $3,000, and a clerk at $1,500.

Secretary of State, $2,000.

Auditor, $1,755.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, $1,500.

Attorney General, $1,500.

Adjutant General, $300.

The House of Representatives of North Carolina has decided that it will not expel a member for drunkenness. Had it ruled to the contrary it would not have had a quorum.

No more drag nets in New River. We cannot pay or compromise our state debt, and we cannot live without oysters.

"Those, who can make the affidavit necessary to collect a war claim, do not deserve to have it, and this should be an end of the matter as far as Democratic Congressmen are concerned."—*Charlotte Observer*.

That is to say, that where a man, who lived in the south during the late war, can truthfully swear that he was loyal to the Union and the government of the United States, he does not deserve to have pay for any damage done to his property. This is in perfect accord with the recent speech of Ellis, of Louisiana, who denounced all southern Union men as *traitors*. There can be no doubt that this is now, and has always been the real feeling of the Democratic party towards the Union men of the south. During the war every known Union man was persecuted with fire and sword. It is true that just after the surrender, when their necks and their property were thought to be in danger, the Democrats suddenly began to treat the Union men with consideration and beg for their intercession with the government to preserve their property from confiscation. But now, when there is a Democratic majority in the House, and a prospective Democratic majority in the Senate after the 4th of March, there is no longer any need to conceal the rancorous hatred for Union men which burns in every Democratic bosom, a hatred which has only intensified by the humiliating necessity for its temporary concealment. If, in the face of such a declaration as this, any Union man can ally himself with the Democratic party, we can only say that he will richly deserve the treatment which he will receive.—*North State*.

General Bragg's political elevitation is overshadowed by the similar exaltation of Senator Bayard above mere partisan dictation. But his act is not forgotten, and the Bourbons now delight to couple the names of Bayard and Bragg together whenever they get ready to use hard words. The result is that among the more conservative Democrats the idea has been evolved of Bayard and Bragg for 1880.

Cincinnati is not the Paris of America. It is the Ham-burg.

CITY ITEMS.

The Revenue Cutter Colfax is to be returned to this station.

T. Doolan is the most popular man in the Catholic Church.

The Criminal Court has adjourned after an arduous session.

Obed Jenkins, poor fellow, is quite sick and in need of help.

The *Star* is in quest of a remedy for hog cholera. Is Mr. K—— sick?

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the Father of His country. He left no posterity.

Germania Lodge No. 4, of the Knights of Phythias had a handsome parade on the 19th instant.

The hogs are suffering from cholera. The imputation is intended on the editors of the morning papers.

A morning paper informs the public that eggs are 14 cents a dozen. Is this item an encontagement to hens?

The ships which a stress of weather kept inside the bar, have at last had a wind which put them to sea.

The Mayor and his Counsel are in Raleigh endeavoring to swindle the voters and tax-payers of the city out of the privilege of electing their officers for the next two years.

For a delicious aromatic cordial, stimulating and invigorating in its immediate and in its remote effects, nothing has ever equalled Dr. Harter's Elixir of Wild Cherry. A vegetable preparation that is acceptable to the most delicate stomach. 2t

Perhaps the most pitiful story of neglect in that of Isaac J. Pickett, who lately perished as a pauper of New Hanover county. He occupied various places in civil and military life. He lost his mind and was sent to the poor-house. He wandered from that asylum, and fell into a ditch and died. Alas!

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met, pursuant to adjournment yesterday, at 2.30 p. m., present, Col. W. L. Smith, Chairman, and Commissioners B. G. Worth, A. J. Grady, H. A. Bagg, and J. A. Montgomery.

The following persons were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors: W. H. M. Cook, Claus Schriver, James Keegan, Mrs. Sarah J. Meyer, John O'Brien.

It was ordered that the clerk be instructed to notify the following persons that the petition from the citizens in Masonboro and Federal Point Townships will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board, on the first Monday in March, viz: W. C. Furgus, J. A. Montgomery, Henry Kuhl, J. T. Biddle, Samuel Mott, Joseph Attwood Jas. O. Wilson, Ezekiel Holt. Thos. Craig, B. S. Montford, Thos, Bonham, J. H. Horne, Thos. Davis, Joseph N. Burruss, Robt. S. Grissom, John H. Savage.

It was ordered that Commissioner Montgomery be authorized to contract for repairing the bridge on the Masonboro road, near Mr Richard Beasley's land.

The resignation of J. E. St. George as overseer of the public road in Cape Fear Township, beginning at Derget Branch and running to Sturgeon Creek and from Claus Schriver's store to the ferry, was, on motion, ordered accepted, and that William Jones be appointed in his stead.

Ordered, that Henry Schriver be appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Schriver, late constable of Cape Fear Township.

The following was passed:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that the Criminal Court of this county is a necessity and ought not to be abolished.

The Board then adjourned until the 1st Monday in March.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Sentences were pronounced by His Honor, Judge Meares, on Friday morning, after which, at the dinner hour, Court was adjourned. The jury cases were disposed of Thursday night.

State vs. Mark Daniel, convicted of assault and battery. Defendant ordered to pay a fine of $10 and costs or go to the House of Correction for thirty days.

State vs. Jacob Freeman, convicted of killing stock. Defendant to pay $8 to the owner of horse in question and the costs of the Court.

State vs. Amanda Jackson, convicted of assault and battery. Defendant to pay $1 and costs or go to the House of Correction.

State vs. Robert McKoy, arraigned on a peace warrant, was dismissed at defendant's costs.

State vs. Edward Merrick, convicted of larceny. Defendant sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

State vs. David Redd, convicted of larceny. Defendant sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

State vs. George W. Johnson, convicted of larceny. Defendant sentenced to four years in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Abraham Dunmore, convicted of larceny. Defendant sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

State vs. George Hill, arraigned on a peace warrant. Defendant to give bond for two months or go to the House of Correction.

State vs. Mary Stewart, convicted of assault and battery. Defendant sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.

State vs. James Anderson, convicted of larceny. Defendant sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

State vs. Peter Coleman, convicted of false pretenses. Defendant ordered to pay a fine of $25 and costs or go to the House of Correction for two years.

State vs. Sarah Allen and Virginia Hines, convicted of manslaughter. Defendants sentenced to ten years each in the State Penitentiary.

Ladies who value their complexion should avoid all face powders. Many of them are poisonous, and all stop up the pores and clog the circulation. Dr. Harter's Liver Pills, and Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic soon give a fresh, youthful appearance that no art can imitate. 2t

The Plague in South America.

Much has been written of the horrors of the great famine in China, and scarcely an incident of the progress of the plague in Europe has been allowed to escape the notice of the newspapers, but the great calamity in Brazil has received comparatively little attention. Some months ago a brief dispatch noticed the ravages of the smallpox in connection with the drought and famine in one of the northern provinces, but this and subsequent reports were confined to generalities, and failed to give an adequate idea of the horrible visitation.

Last year, when the yellow fever desolated so many districts in the southern states, the sympathetic people of our enterprising nation had railroads, steamboats, and the telegraph at hand to enable them to render efficient service and prompt assistance. Under the most favorable circumstances the scourge was terrible enough, and the deaths in the infected regions reached a total of nearly 12,000. But in the stricken provinces of Brazil the deaths, in a population of 900,000, numbered nearly 500,000.

The particulars of the great calamity are given in letters from Ceara, Brazil, to the New York *Herald*. The writer penetrated to the infected districts, and speaks from personal observation, picturing a scene of desolation and terror that scarcely has its equal in the history of famines and plagues.

The province of Ceara is about as large as the Middle States, and was inhabited by a class of people dependent on the crops of their small farms for support. There were no manufactures, no industries, no trade with other regions, few roads, no railroad, and no telegraph. The principal commercial town on the coast, Fortaleza, has no harbor, and reports of the famine, which began in 1877, were a long time in reaching the government or the outside world. By the beginning of 1878 the mortality from starvation was terrible, and the panic stricken and starving peasants flocked to the larger towns. Here there was little to give, and government aid came slowly. Men fought like tigers for refuse, women died with starving children in their arms, and, in some cases, men and women devoured the dead bodies of their own children. It is estimated that 150,000 people died from hunger.

At last supplies reached the famine districts, but the ignorant people were demoralized, and it was difficult to enforce sanitary regulations. The dead bodies of those who had starved were in many cases not buried, and in other cases only a few handfuls of earth had been thrown upon them. The survivors huddled together in the towns lived in filth and idleness. The whole population of the province was gathered in a strip of territory along the coast not more than seventy five miles wide. The drought still continued, and birds, insects, and animals died. The people were fed by government rations, but the fearful death-rate continued, and it was discovered that small pox had broken out among the refugees. This was in June, 1878, and the disease spread rapidly to all classes, including the wealthier and aristocratic people of the cities. Up to this date the government had had the advice and aid of these. Now all became panic stricken, and a reign of terror was inaugurated. In the 90,000 people gathered in and about Fortaleza, the dath-rate in the latter part of November was over 500 per day. On the last day of November there were 574 deaths, and during the month nearly 12,000 interments had taken place in the two cemeteries, and thousands of dead bodies lay unburied in the forests. At this date over 30,000 people were sick, and on Dec. 10 the deaths from small-pox were nearly 1,000. This was the death-rate of the great London plague, but there was there a population of 800,000. At Fortaleza, with a population of only 75,000, there were 1,000 deaths in a single day. The death-rate decreased from that date, dropping on Dec. 20 to 400, and by Dec. Dec. to 200. The registered deaths for the month were 21,000.

In the midst of such a pestilence there was necessarily much carelessness as to burial. Dead bodies were laid in trenches and a light covering of sand was thrown over them. This carelessness in due time added new horrors to the situation, and contributed, no doubt, to the inauguration of a new disease resembling the Black Plague now raging in Russia.

Scenes like those described at Fortaleza were common in other towns of the province, and, has been stated, out of a population of 900,000 only 400,000 remain. The Brazilian Government made all possible effort to stop the ravages of the small-pox, and in some localities their agents were successful. As it is the province is, in truth disolated, and if the new disease at Fortaleza is the plague, more disastrous consequences are to follow. The Black Death has never appeared in America before, and, if the reports as to its existence in Brazil are true, there is need for precautionary measures in this country as well as in Europe. Fortunately the infected province is remote from main lines of travel, and the disease can be more easily kept within circumscribed bounds.—*Exchange*

THINGS IN GENERAL.

There is not probably a woman in all this broad, sunny land of ours who doesn't think that the carving fork was made for the express purpose of pulling corks out of bottles.

Facetious Parson (to parishioner, who is not believed to be a rigid abstainer, and who has fallen on the ice)—"Ah, Mr. Brown! Fools stand in slippery places, I've heard." Mr. Brown, (the footpath was in a frightful state)—"So I see, sir; but I'm blest if I can!"

A gentleman who is no longer young, and who never was handsome, says to a child in the presence of its parents: "Well, my child, what do you think of me, eh?" The little one makes no reply, and the gentleman continues: "Well, so you won't tell me what you think of me. Why won't you?" "'Cause I don't want to get licked."

There is a certain pathos mingled with the politeness of the little boy who, on being asked by his Sunday-school teacher who made these everlasting hills by which we are surrounded, replied: "I really don't know, sir. I have only lived in the village about ten days, and haven't yet made any acquaintances."

The Utica *Herald* is responsible for the following rat and clam story: "A New Berliner bought two dozen clams last week, took them home, and spread meal on them. The next morning he found that thirty-two rats, in search of meal, had been caught by tails and toes, by twenty three clams. The unoccupied clam must have bossed the job. One clam had three rats."

What constitutes "news?" A man reads long columns of murder cases, half a dozen suicides, as many divorces, twice as many defalcations, an entire renovation of the map of Europe, deaths of statesmen, savans, and poets, and the nomination of a score or two of Presidential aspirants; and when his friend asks, "What's the news?" he languidly replies, "Oh, nothing." Again we ask, what is "news?"

The sneezes fall on ears of all,
And handkerchiefs are kept a-going,
Full many a head feels full of lead.
Full many a nose is sore with blowing;
Blow, bugles, blow, and set the wild
echoes flying,
And answer, optics, answer, crying,
crying, crying.

Some one has been in Wilmington interviewing Judge Russell. A communication nearly a column long, dated "Wilmington, N. C., February 15," appears in the Philadelphia *Times* of Wednesday. It gives a pretto full description of the Greenback—so-called—member of Congress elect. We copy the last paragraph, because it is the most important. It will be seen how true were the accusations of the *Star* when the disguised Radical was canvassing against Col. Waddell. Our propheecy as to his course will be fulfilled if the subjoined paragraph is true:—*Wil. Star.*

"Judge Russell states explicitly, in answer to a categorical question which I addressed to him, that he will act with the National Greenback Labor party in the Forty-sixth Congress. He tells me that he will join vigorously in any movement looking towards the capture of the balance of power by that party in the House of Representatives. As between the Republican and Democratic parties, he says, with emphasis, that he will be what he claims he has always been, an out-and-out Republican. He declares that one secret of his strength with the masses of his district lies in their conviction of his sincere hostility to the old slaveholding aristocracy and their belief in his abiding sympathy with the laboring people. To a remark that he has been accused of decided communistic tendencies he replied that the charge was perhaps a just one. Judge Russell says he will attend the Greenback-Labor conference at Washington city on the 22d inst."

A short-sighted man went to an optician's to change his glasses, which were not strong enough. After he had got the right ones he asked. "What number must I wear after these cease to be strong enough?" "This one," said the optician, showing him another pair "and after that? after that! You'll need a little dog and a string."

St. Louis has twenty-six breweries and only one temperance society.

STATE ITEMS.

The funeral of Maj. Engelhard, late Secretary of State, took place in Raleigh last Monday. Both Houses of the legislature, the Supreme Court, the Executive officers and a large concourse of citizens were in the procession.

It is stated that his life was insured for $20,000.

Governor Jarvis tendered the appointment of Secretary of State, made vacant by Maj. Engelhard's death to the Hon. John Manning of Chatham county, who declined. It was then offered to W. L. Saunders late co-editor of the Raleigh *Observer* who accepted.

For fifteen years no Governor of the state has served out his full term.

Last week at a party at a Mr. Jones' in Carteret county, a difficulty arose between Dan. S. Weeks, jr, and B. Frank Sanders, both young gentlemen of that county. It resulted in Mr. Weeks being severely though not dangerously shot by Mr. Sanders with a pistol. Mr. Sanders was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

It is gratifying to witness the firmness of the Republicans in the House in resisting the revolutionary measures of the Democrats. The ex-Confederates have seized upon this expediment to force the minority of the House to submit to a gross wrong or furnish an excuse for an extra session. The repeal of the election laws will be resisted to the last ditch, and, should the appropriation bill to which that repeal is annexed finally fail, it may not involve the absolute necessity for an extra session of Congress, for the machine of Government may learn to practice economy under short appropriations, or even without any appropriations, for a period, rather than expose the structure of the Government to corruption such as the opponents of the election laws seek to introduce into our system of elections. We therefore venture the opinion that the President will not call an extra session of Congress should the appropriation bill in question fail under the circumstances.

NEW ADVISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States
vs.
The Schooner Uriah Timmons.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a monition to me addressed, under the seal of the District court of the United States, for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Uriah Timmons, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody, until the further order of this Court.

The monition aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 42 3, rule 21, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of $650, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty and for $250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same, or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are, hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10, o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U.S. Marshal.
Per J. N. VANSOELEN
Deputy Marshal.
feb 23—1 m

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States
vs.
The Schooner Swift.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a monition to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States for the Cape Fear District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Swift, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture and detain the same in my custody until the further order of this Court.

The monition aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 4233, rule 21, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of $650, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty, and for $250 to cover costs.

Now, therefore, all persons claiming the same or knowing, or having the authority to say why the property and things aforesaid, should not be condemned and sold in payment of the said penalty and costs, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington North Carolina on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and make there allegations in that behalf, showing cause, if any to the contrary.

J. B. HILL,
U. S. Marshal.
Per J. N. VANSOELEN,
Deputy Marshal.
feb. 23—1 m.

Mortagees Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale on a Mortage Deed, dated the 21st day of June, 1876, and recorded in book M. M. M., on pages 186, 187, 188 and 189, in the Records of New Hanover County the following described Real Estate will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on Tuesday, February, 25th, 1879, at 12 o'clock M. A House and lot situated in the City of Wilmington, on the south side of Church street between Second and Third streets. Which, said property is more particularly set out and described in the Mortgage Deed above referred to. Sale will take place on the said premises.

feb 16—tds

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR
A Wonderful Discovery. Forces heavy beard or moustache to grow in from 30 to 60 days. These testimonials are from the original, and above results from its use. Its works like magic and never fails. No possible injury to the skin, and is splendid dressing for the hair. Prepaid on receipt of price, $1.50. Sold by druggists. Dykes' Depot, No. 1, Griffin & Co. Building, Fulton St., Allston counties.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

OF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

5 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts 1

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity.

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currents.

D. Iworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, &c., &,, &.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY,

5, 7 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

december 22 | tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1879.

The demands from all quarters for retrenchment in state expenditnres is a trumpet tongued indictment against the Democratic party. The present is the seventh session of the General Assembly in which that party has had the control. By the Constitution the legislature directs all disbursements of public money. Not a dollar can go from the Treasury without authority from the legislature. Every extravagance has had the sanction of a Democratic legislature since 1870. And this is the party, and these are the men who cry retrenchment.

Some men assume such an enormous amount of virtue that would exclude all imputations and all investigation. Their dicta are proofs; their probity is a guarantee of their honor; they are surprised and indignant if their integrity be questioned, and deny the charge by solemn asseverations. They also swear that patriotism, honor and morality are the only springs of their actions.

Was not this the attitude and defence of the late defeated candidate for the presidency before the investigating committee, on the subject of an attempted purchase of that high office?

When the venerable kingdom of Siam presented to the world its choicest product in the shape of its twins, Chang and Eng, scientists thought that nature had almost eclipsed herself. The mysterious ligature which bound the brothers was the puzzle of naturalists and the wonder of the curious.

It is generally known that the Twins after exhibiting themselves for many years in Europe and America settled in Surry county in this state. They acquired fortunes and wives; the later, perhaps a consequence of the former. A North Carolina paper now startles the world with the announcement that a son of these twins is among the students at our state university. How the twins united in procreating a son will probably be a problem more difficult of solution, than the use of the cartilige, which joined them in life, and which did not divide them in death.

One day last fall a wayfarer was passing through one of the houseless pine barrens which adorn the eastern counties. He was in company with a young gentlemen who drove an old mare to a cart. The cargo of this cart was a hog.

While entering one of those dreary wastes in which no human inhabitant can dwell, an awful cloud arose in the northwest. It rapidly grew until it covered the aerial vault. A rain, accompanied by the most dreadful lightning and thunder ensued. Our wayfarer dismounted from the cart, and evenly walked the middle of the road. He kept himself as far as possible from the pines which reared themselves around. Though he had an umbrella, he generously lent it to the driver of the cart. He had heard that wet clothes are a non-conductor of lightning. He tried to remember whether the hair of the old mare, and the hair of the hog were more powerful to attract the electric fluid than his own person. During this fearful tempest which lasted about an hour, and during, which the lightning struck three times within five hundred feet of him, he did everything to guard himself. He prayed for protection.

How many persons in North Carolina who are exposed to the storm of Retrenchmen, are working and praying for the lightning to strike anywhere but on their heads?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

It is the style among certain politicians and political papers to boast or deplore as their feelings suggest, the death of the southern wing of the Republican party. Several coroner's inquests, the latest being that of Senator Blaine, who deputised Mr. Teller, have sat upon the Party in South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana. Whether or not the *corpus delicti* of the Republican organization has actually been found in those states, it is not worth while to discuss at this time, on this article; our theme is, whether there exists any Republican party in the state of North Carolina.

Some argument in favor of its existence may be drawn from the fear of its enemy. If there be no Republican party in North Carolina, why do the Democrats so earnestly work? If the Republicans did not elect a member of the legislature from Brunswick last August, why did the Democrats have to resort to usurpation and perjury to declare their candidate elected? If the Republicans did not elect three members of Congress in November, being a gain of one-fourth of the delegation, why did the Democrats again employ usurpation and perjury to declare their candidate in the second district elected? If the Democrats of Wilmington are the only political party of the city, why do they go to the General Assembly with a prayer to continue them in office two years longer than the term for which they were elected? It is not necessary to add to these illustrations—the Democrats recognize a Republican party in North Carolina.

Suppose a calm and candid mind be required to measure the dimensions of this spectre which haunts the Democracy. After a careful survey the report would be: "The Republican party in 1876 increased its vote in this state by near 13,000. In 1878 it increased its representation in the General Assembly by fourteen members over that of the previous election. It increased its representation in Congress by two members. It forced in the General Assembly, in 1876-'77, though in a great minority, a recognition of its strength and vitality, by the appointment of members of its party to offices of trust and profit." Could any one object to this picture on the ground that it is not accurate?

The only disease even, with which the Republican party of North Carolina is afflicted is the want of unity of its leaders. Could that but be healed we should see it renew in 1880 its youth of 1868. The need of its existence is as great at present, as it ever was in the past. So long as a great portion of our people of both races are under the bondage of prejudice, poverty nad ignorance, the elevating mission of the only progressive party that exists in the nation is unaccomplished. We must strive, we must struggle; but our assaults must be directed against the common enemy, and not in an internecine warfare.

We ask any reasonable person: Is North Carolina less a Republican state than New York, Indiana, Connecticut or New Jersey? Yet what Republican in either of those states has struck his flag, and acknowledges defeat in 1880? We, too, will marshall our strength and give battle to the Democracy. We cannot win by inaction, we may win by earnest and organized effort. We ask every Republican to look at the prospect, to count our resources, and contrast them with those of the Democrats, and say whether the prize of victory is not worth the risk of defeat. There will be no dishonor in a contest; the only shame which can attach to us, would come from our supineness and cowardice.

We hope to hear from every Republican in North Carolina a response on this momentous subject, and we will not cease to agitate it until our political lethargy is removed, or is succeeded by actual death.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The eccentricities of a Democratic Congress are brought out in strong light by the report of expenditures from the House contingent fund, just published. This includes the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and gives us a glimpse at the life behind the scenes of the gentlemen who tread the Congressional stage as reformers and strict economists. Their pretentions in this direction in the treatment of public questions have been shown in their true character so often that it seems almost cruel to carry the matter further. But a Democrat clerk of a Democratic House has put the facts on record, and they will be of rare interest to the constituents of these able reformers.

Among the first items to attract attention are those entered under the head of disbursements for fuel and oil, viz:

One dozen "squirt cans," $7. The government is also indebted to "J. H. K. Willcox, expert to Committee on Expenditures at the Treasury Department, from March 8 to May 7, at $6 per day, $360;" also to "J. H. K. Willcox, expert, etc., from May 8 to June 8, less three days, at $6, $180."

This is Glover's celebrated expert, Professor Wilcox, the famous statistician, political economist, woman suffragist, and, above all, reformer. He is the man who claims that there have been millions of dollars of money and bonds printed in the Treasury Department and carried off by the Secretaries, from Chase to Sherman; and his eminent services are paid for as fuel and oil, along with "one dozen squirt cans."

Just why Professor Willcox's services should be classed with wood, oil, and other combustibles is not explained. His proximity in the catalogue to squirt cans may be accounted for on the law of association and analogy.

John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-arms, presents an account or $957.80 for expenses paid by members of the House who went to attend the funeral of the late Senator Morton. A much larger number of Senators attended this funeral than members of the House, yet the Senate bill was but $750. Among the other items of this outrageous bill is one which reads:

"Amount paid George W. Driver as per bill, $419.10."

George W. Driver keeps a liquor saloon and wine room near the Capitol, and although no bill is printed in the report, it is of course understood that this $419 represents the wine and whisky purchased for this trip. It has been reported at Washington that the supply was so much greater than the demand—although the demand was great—that after the return from the funeral each member of the committee was able to have a basket of wine and a demijohn of whisky sent to his lodgings,

In addition to this is a bill of $192 for a Pullman car for the use of the members of the House on the trip, notwithstanding the fact that $275.75 was paid for railroad tickets. More Senators went to the funeral than members of the House, yet for their car and tickets the Senators paid only $291. The House paid $99 for scarfs and gloves, also for use at this funeral. It cost the government $791 to send a committee of Congressmen over to Chester, Pa., to attend the funeral of the late Congressman Leonard. Chester is about thirty miles this side of Philadelphia, and $78.75 was paid for gloves and sashes for this funeral. A committee of seven members attended.

One of the curious features of the account is the expenditure of several thousand dollars to pay for an investigation conducted by the Hon. Thomas Ewing and others of the Committee on Banking and Currency, "into the practicability of resumption and specie payments."

Glover, the great reformer and investigator, had several men on his payroll as "witnesses" for months at a time, who were in reality discharged employes of the Treasury Department, and the Marine Hospital service, who were engaged, under Glover's direction, in hunting up scandals. The report shows that Glover has expended several thousands dollars in his fishing exploits, but has not found anything upon which he can make a report.

For a "reform" Congress, there has been the greatest extravagance in the payment of temporary employes by the Sergeant-at-arms, the employes being generally Ohio politicians. The Sergeant-at-arms has power to employ deputies when necessary. He paid William Whalen $115 for subpœnaing fourteen witnesses to attend the investigation of Doorkeeper Polk, and twelve of those witnesses were employed under the roof of the House wing of the Capitol.

Brook Mackall, Jr., was paid $90 for serving subpœnas upon eight witnesses to appear before Glover's committee, two of them being employes of the House, and the other six being, five clerks in the Treasury Department, and one the manager of the telegraph office at Washington. The same man was paid, at another time, $165 for serving subpœnas on twenty-seven persons, all of them clerks in the Treasury.

Charles L. Flannagan was paid $8 per day nearly the entire session for services as an "expert" for the committee on Post-offices, yet the committee never did anything to require his services, nor have they ever made a report. Flannagan was a sample of the experts appointed, as it is notorious that he knows nothing about the post-office business.

Under the title of "disbursements for stationery" appear some interesting items, of which the following are samples: Twenty dozen "magic pencils" at $1,60 per dozen; "magic pearl pencils, diamond," at $102 per dozen; one dozen ivory desks at $21.25 each; one dozen pearl desks at $23.80 each. Solomon & Chapman present a bill for ninety-three dozen knives, and four knives each for every member of Congress. Cork-screws were also purchased to the extent of about thirty dozen. It is not difficult to imagine what a Congressman wants with a cork-screw, but it *is* difficult to see just why the United States should buy it for him. Several purchases of "champagne knives" were made, and "cork-holders" were bought by the dozen. About forty dozen diaries are accounted for, or two each for every member. Fans were purchased by the dozen, and a lot of other Congressional supplies, as well as about forty traveling bags.

The following are interesting individual purchases, which are charged to the contingent fund of the House:

One Homer's "Illiad," for W. A. Phillips, of Kansas	$5.00
One razor and equipments, for L. F. Watson, of Pennsylvania.	5.00
One diary, Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.	.78
One silica slate, for W. J. Bacon, of New York.	.75
One opera glass, for W. S. Stenger, of Pennsylvania,	12.00
One visiting list, for Thomas Ewing of Ohio.	1.00
One photograph album, for A. W. Cutler.	2.50
Ten reams of "shoe paper," for R. W. Townshend.	2.50
One opera glass, for C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi.	10.00
One "Baby Opera," for W. J. Bacon, of New York.	.80
One "Songs for the Sanctuary," for W. J. Bacon, of New York.	3.00
One ivory pocket-book, for F. H. Manning, of Mississippi.	7.20
One family Bible, for Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina.	20.00
One hymn book, for Jesse J. Yeates, of North Carolina.	4.00
One opera glass, for H. D. Money, of Mississibpi.	14.00
One magic pencil, for H. B. Wright, of Pennsylvania.	3.50
One pair of dumb-bells, for J. R. Chalmers.	1.50
One floral album, for C. B. Roberts, of Maryland.	1.65
One razor strop, for H. A. Herbert.	1.00
One nail-brush, for A. A. Clark, of New Jersey.	1.00
One pack of cards, for John Goode, of Virginia.	1.00
One stereoscope, for H. D. Money, of Mississippi.	8.50
One opera glass, for C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi.	20.00
One set of cutlery, for R. Q. Mills, of Texas.	14.00
One "Bards of the Bible," for N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.	1.25
One "Bible for Learners," for N. P. Banks.	2.00
Three diaries, for S. S. Cox, of New York.	4.00

These are only samples of a long list covering several printed papers.

The expenses of the Potter committee are not itemized at all, but there are two entries showing that $7,500 was drawn at one time, and $2,500 at another, making $10,000 in all.

So much for the record. The people would like to know why the government should purchase an opera glass for the much-involved Stenger, or a pair of dumdbells for the ferocious Chalmers. Why should the government donate a Bible and hym bcok to Yeates, of North Carolina, and neglect missionary work with so many others? Why should Mills, of Texas, be given a set of cutlery, and Goode, of Virginia, be put off with a pack of cards? Why should Money, of Mississippi, be amused with a stereoscope, while Hooker, of the same state, gets two opera glasses, and Manning an ivory pocket-book? It is likely that some of these articles were recharged to the members and deducted from their stationery accounts, but in the great majority of instances no doubt the items are clear steals. It is high time that these petty and scandalous thefts ceased, and all parties concerned in them ought to be lashed through the public prints until they cry for quarter and pledge themselves to reform.—*Inter Ocean.*

In the chief countries of Europe the Jews number as follows: Austro-Hungary, 1,375,000; Germany, 512,000; Russia, 2,700,000; Great Britain, 46,000; France, 118,000; Holland, 64,000; Belgium, 2,000; Norway and Sweden, 2,000; and Italy, 36,000. It is said that the new Jewish Synagogue, just opened in Warsaw, is one of the finest in Europe, having cost $200,000.

The Capacity of the Colored Race as a Governing Power.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, in the North American Review for January: If we turn now to an examination of the conduct and capacity of the colored race, as shown during the period of its free exercise of the suffrage, it will appear that that race exhibited qualities entitling it to all the political privileges conferred by the reconstruction measures. It is necessary here to shut out the partisan clamor and misrepresentation of the day, and attend only to the authentic facts as the ground of judgment. First, then, it may be said that the colored race gave to the southern states wise, liberal and just constitutions. Under influences which elsewhere had led to punitory and proscriptive measures towards those who had supported slavery and rebellion, the organic law of the ten states embraced in the reconstruction act of 1867 shows no instance of a purpose or effort to exclude any classes or individuals from an equal share in all political privileges. The demands for public education were fully recognized and provided for. The methods and principles of taxation were just and enlightened. The modes of selecting judicial officers were such as prevail in the most populous states of the north. In a word, the constitutions of the reconstructed states would to-day command the almost unqualified approval of all competent and impartial judges and critics. And the same conclusion will follow from an examination of the general legislation in the states during the same period. It was, with few exceptions, dictated by the public wants and suited to the public needs.

In the ordinary conduct of the practical affairs of government, much must be said in approval of the spirit and methods which then prevailed. Elections were free fair and honest. Political canvasses were conducted by th colored race without violence or disorder, or excessive rancor. The power which they held they put fairly at hazard with each recurring election. They neither cheated nor intimidated nor sought to intimidate their opponents. Their popular assemblages listened with respect and attention to the arguments of their embittered political foes on those rare occasions when their foes condescended to address them with argument. * * * * There was a period of official profligacy and corruption in the states, in which the colored vote predominated, extending generally from 1869 to 1872. It arose from causes already explained. It was confined to official life; it was produced and inspired by a few leaders who had, for purposes of plunder, made their way to public places. As in the similar condition of affairs which prevailed in the city of New York from 1866 to 1873, official corruption at the south for a time baffled investigation and defied public sentiment. In the worst stages it did not equal this description given by the 'Committee of Seventy' of corruption in New York. 'It has bought legislatures, controlled Governors, corrupted newspapers, defiled courts of justice, violated the ballot-box threatened all forms of civil and religious liberty, awed the timid rich, bribed the the toiling masses, and colored respectable citizens, and has finally grown so strong and reckless as to openly defy the intelligence and virtue which is believed to be inert, voiceless and powerless to stay its aggressions, or to assert the supremacy of honesty and justice."

Southern corruption assumed more grotesque, and, perhaps, more offensive forms than were displayed elsewhere; but it was never so powerful, daring or perversive as in other sections of the country. It never polluted the sources of political power; it never violated the ballot-box; it never bribed the 'toiling masses.'

The proprietor of a popular restaurant in Berlin has instituted what he calls the Dinner of the Golden Sausage, the attraction of which is the insertion in every thirtieth sausage designed for his guests of a small gold coin, which becomes the property of the individual to whose lot it chances to fall. It is quite a study to observe the guests seated round the nnmerous tables, each accommodating thirty persons, all of whom are moving their jaws most cautiously. Of those favored by fortune, some are unable to conceal their satisfaction, while others try to convey the coin unperceived from their mouths to their pockets. As a matter of course, every one is obliged to masticate his food slowly, instead of bolting it in the national fashion, otherwise the tiny golden coin might slip down his gullet unawares.

And this is what is said by a statesman in the Charlotte *Democrat*:

"The Democratic Party went into power and have had control of the state &c. There has been neither retrenchment nor reform. The people pay the same taxes paid under Radical rule and there is a large deficiency in the Treasury. The expenses in nearly all the branches of the state government have been increased instead of decreased as promised. * * *

Some will say—'Silence, for fear it may hurt the party. Let us not expose our party, friends.' This will not do."

W. J. Watson, of this county, Deputy U. S. Narshal returned last week from quite an extensive raid. Conducted by Col. Kellog, Internal Revenue Agent, the raid extended through portions of Chatham, Moore and Montgomery counties, and resulted in the capture and destruction of 21 stills, 15,000 gallons of beer, 231 still tubs, 90 bushels of malt, 202 gallons of low wines and 90 gallons of whisky. In addition, one wagon and two horses were seized. The expedition set out from Greensboro, on the fourth of this month, and was gone seven days. There were no arrests made, but the names of offenders against the revenue law were noted, and a number of prosecutions will follow. — *Alamance Gleaner.*

The Buffalo *Express* thinks that prevailing economy is "lighting a match with a bank-bill to see whether a ten cent piece is made of silver or pewter."

Justice in the Senate.

It is rumored of certain Republican Senators—the number is very small we are happy to say—that they are hesitating as to how they shall vote in the Corbin-Butler case before the Senate, because certain Democratic Senators have declared that if Mr. Corbin is seated by the present Republican Senate, the next Senate, which will be Democratic, will turn him out and also turn out Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana. Now, hesitation from such a cause is unworthy of Senators. If Mr. Corbin has been duly elected Senator from South Carolina, as the very able and exhaustive report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate shows he has been, then let him be admitted to his seat at once. Let this be done because it is right; because it is due the people of South Carolina who chose him to be their Senator, and it is due to Mr. Corbin himself. To decline to vote for the admission of Mr. Corbin to his seat because Mr. Butler and his fellow Democrats declare—as we are are informed they do—they will turn him out next session when they will be in the majority, is to yield to most contemptible bull-dozing, and bull-dozing, precisely similar in effect to that practiced in South Carolina to intimidate and control the Republican negro vote. We are confident that no Senator will, on reflection, be influenced by such threats. Let Mr. Corbin be promptly seated now, because he is entitled to his seat, and then, if the next Senate, which will have a Democratic majority, is bold and bad enough to turn him out, then let it do so, and take the responsibility of the act, The country will be here to see it, and to hold the plotters and perpetrators of such an outrage to their proper responsibility and punishment. If the Democratic party can afford to perpetrate such a wrong, then Messrs. Corbin and Kellogg and the Republican party can well afford to be the victims of it. But there is not the slightest danger of this Democratic threat being executed. The seating of a Senator upon a full inquiry and report upon the merits of his case by a committee is a *final adjudication*, and precludes further inquiry and investigation into his case. This is the law as settled by the Senate itself. It was determined in the celebrated case of Bright and Fitch, Senators from Indiana. To reverse this established rule and retry a case once settled, and after a session has passed, would be revolutionary. No political party could *afford* to do it, as in so doing it would dig its own political grave. We say to Senators that beyond all question the only correct and sensible thing to do is to seat Mr. Corbin, *seat him because it is right*, and let the future of the matter take care of itself. That is not your responsibility, but the responsibility of those who shall then control the Senate.—*Washington Republican.*

A Chinese Funeral.

[Philadelphia Times].

I never attended a Chinese funeral, but I have seen their graveyards, and a great many of their procession through the streets on these mournful occasions. They generally have two or three hacks immediately following the hearse, and containing the near relatives and friends of the deceased. One of their number sits beside the driver of the hearse and one with each hackman. As they move slowly along, they drop bits of red paper bearing some Chinese characters upon them They are fluttering in every direction all through the streets and along the road to the cemetery. Behind these they have a lot of express and job wagons, which they hire on any street corner, and, as they never forget their economy, even in grief, these wagons are packed with as many Chinamen as they can possibly hold. If the deceased is of the better class, there is a hired mourner in attendance. He walks barefooted immediately behind the hearse, and is completely enveloped in a long robe of white, which drags on the ground and soon looses its purity—is, in fact, drabbled with mud about two feet in depth. He assumes an attitude of abject woe and bows with heed almost to the ground. He is supported in this position by a man on either side, who almost drag him along by the arms. As they move along he gives vent to his hired grief in low dismal wails.

After they get out of the city he is permitted to straighten up and step out briskly after the hearse. The relatives take with them a quantity of cooked provisions, consisting of roast pig, boiled rice sweetmeats, &c., which they deposit upon the grave. The deceased is supposed to subsist upon this for a few days until his stomach becomes accustomed to celestial diet. It is not considered etiquette to watch the spirit taking his nocturnal meals, so the tramps are sure of a "square meal" after a Chinese funeral. They can have very little affection or human feeling, for they will take their sick and aged when near death, when it is certain there is no hope for them, and put them during the night in some dark alley and deliberately leave them to die alone. The bodies are found by the police and buried at the city's expense.

Secretary Sherman says his estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year is $284,562,419, and his estimated receipts $257, 500,000, leaving a deficiency of over $27,000,000, which he thinks should be met by the issue of 4 per cent. bonds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN WERNER, Formery of Richmond Va. H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendanee at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. april 12—tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENNING & TEEL,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. IRON. Steel, Nails, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Ploughs, Castings, Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils, &c.; Wagon and Car-Wheels, Rims, Spokes, Hubs Axles, Holt low Ware, Rope, Twine, Knives Forks, Spoons, Brushes, Fish Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Cotton Seine Twine, Flax Chilling Twine, Seine Rope, Scales, Beams, Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Fry Pans, &c.

We invite especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of IRON, selected expressly for Smiths and Farmers' use, all of which, and much more, we offer at lowest prices, at the

New Established Hardware House of HENNING & TEEL, No. 9 Market St. Wilmington, N. C.

march 1

FOR RENT.

THE STORE AND FIXTURES, including every thing necessary for carrying on a good Family Grocery, situated corner Mulberry and 6th streets, with bed room if desired, from October 1st. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or to

sep 24-tf W. H. GERKEN.

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles etc.
G. MUNDS DRUGGIST
OPP. P.O. ST.
CITY HALL
WILMINGTON, N.C.
Prescriptions Compounded at all Hours, Day or Night.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.

march 1—tf

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. For sale at lowest prices, at

N. JACOBI'S Hardware Depot, No. 10 South Front street.

dec 21 1y

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

may 10—tf.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS,

North Carolina and Virginia Smoing and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 26 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 21 ty

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS,

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

HOME MADE CANDIES.

WARRANTED PURE AND FLAVORED with the very finest Essential Oils of Nutmeg, Lemon, Cloves, Peppermint, Cinnamon, Sassafras, Wintergreen, Aniseed and Hoarhound Herb. A full supply of Bananas, Oranges and Apples, on hand.

S. G. NORTHROP'S, Fruit and Confectionery Store.

march 1

Flour, Sugar, Meat, Molasses.

1000 Bbls FLOUR, of various brands,

250 Bbls SUGAR, of sundry grades,

150 Boxes MEAT, Hams, Shoulders Sides, Strips, Bellies.

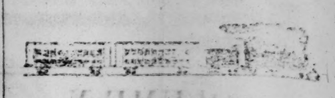
200 Hhds and [illegible] MOLASSES,

Call on or ot [illegible] m

dec 21 tf & VOLLERS

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday Nov 10th 1878 Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	9 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at	1:00 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily at	3:32 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9:22 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at	9 10 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at	3 50 A. M.
Leave Weldon daily, at	2 00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at	8:15 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5,00 P. M. daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8,30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond.

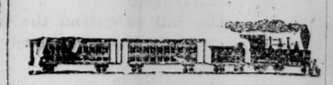
Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

nov 10—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 11, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN. (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	8 55 A M
Arrive at Florence	12 35 P M
Leave Florence	1 50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	5 50 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily)

Leave Wilmington	9 45 P M
Leave Florence	1 32 A M
Arrive at Columbia	5 45 A M
Leave Columbia	10 50 P M
Leave Florence	2 37 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	6 37 A M

This Train will only stop at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion, Florence, Timmonsville, Sumter and Eastover, between Wilmington and Columbia.

Through Freight Train Daily except Sundays.

Leave Wilmington	1 00
Leave at Florence	7 00 P M
Arrive at Columbia	3 10 A M
Leave Columbia	12 15 A M
Leave Florence	8,00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	4 00 P M

Passengers for Augusta and beyond should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night train for Charleston and Augusta;

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't

nov 10—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sep. 12, 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 16th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	9.00 A M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2:00 P M
	" Charlotte at	5.20 P M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	1.25 A M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	4:05 P M
	" Wilmington at	9:30 P M

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 9.	Leave Charlotte	7:05 A M
	Arrive at Shelby	11:15 A M
No. 10.	Leave Shelby	12:45 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte	5:00 P M

The above Trains have Passenger accommodations, and are the only ones permitted to carry Passengers.

V. Q. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

sep 15

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1879.

Such is Fame.

[By Rev. Dr. Deems, in (Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.)]

Wherefore should a christian be very solicitous in regard to his fame? The best and most useful of men are very quickly frogotten; but their work lives after them. People may forget "you," but cannot destroy your work. Let that comfort you when things happen to take the conceit out of you, such as occurred to this Editor, in the following wise:

Not long since a party came to the Pastoral residence for matrimonial purposes. Now the law of state of New York compels the officiating clergyman to have certain blanks filled with true answers, and among things to be known are the places of the birth of the twain who long to become one flesh. We were recording the answers of the candidate for bridehood, when the following colloquy took place:

We. "Place of birth?"

She. "Newbern.'

We."In North Carolina?"

She. "Yes, sir."

Then there came before us one of the loveliest and dearest old towns in all the south, in which was some of the best society, in which we had preached for weeks before we became pastor—indeed when we almost a boy—in which we had loved and had been loved; in which we had some of the best friendships of our life; in which our first daughter was born; in which at one time we were known by sight probably to every man and woman, white, black and colored." Scores of people had joined the Church there, under our ministry. What memories rushed upon us! Whereupon we resumed the colloquy. thus.

We. "Indeed! You were born in Newbern! So was one of my dear daughters. I was pastor there long years ago. And that's the reason you've come to have me perform this service for you?"

She. "Why, no, sir. Did you ever live in Newbern, in North Carolina?"

We. "Certainly, Of course you've heard of me there!"

She, Never, sir.'

Whereupon we turned the conversation. Forgotten so soon?

But here's a salve for our wound. A young gentleman from another part of North Carolina writes us for a donation. He is a benevolent person. He desires to make us "feel good." He writes that he understands that once we preached in that part of the country. He had been so informed, he *thinks.* And "*if so,* the memories of our church have not faded away." That is good and neat. It is suggestive of something like hypothetical fame.

And we entirely recovered the elasticity of our spirits when Dr. McCosh went from Princeton to a Western city and figured very conspicuously on a prominent occasion, and the principal chronicler of his deeds and sayings invariably call *him*—McIntosh!

Capt Alexander at Home.

Capt. Alexander, Senator from Mecklenburg, came up home yesterday morning, and talks interestingly about the legislature. He is free to confess that it has done little or nothing aside from having fixed the price of the public printing. Capt. Alexander has not kissed the blarney stone a single time since he went to Raleigh. He declares that the majority of the legislature has no idea except retrenchment and no plans for accomplishing this. There are six hundred and more bills in the hands of the committee and on the calendars, and a flood of new ones is turned loose upon the houses every morning. The committees are proceeding with the utmost deliberation. The machinery act has not been heard of, and every single bill of importance which has been introduced awaits action. There are left now only three weeks of the session, and *all* the legislation yet remains to be done. In this situation of affairs it is impossible for Capt. Alexander to express an opinion as to the probable fate of any given measures. He is very anxious about his tax bill and his road bill, but has no idea what will become of either.

Though our Senator did not say so, he left the impression on the reporter's mind that things are in much of a mess at Raleigh, and that everybody in the legislature is driving at cross purposes; and he says openly that according to the way things look now, Gov. Jarvis will have to call the legislature together in extra session before next autumn's first frost falls.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The Bourbons and the President,

An extra session of Congress now seems to be inevitable. The Democratic caucusing of the past week has resulted in a determination to encumber the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill with any amount of political "riders," which are at once revolutionary and destructive of good government. They are also in violation of good parliamentary law and accustomed usage. The Republican minority in the House and the majority of the same party in the Senate will be in duty bound to oppose these measures to the bitter end, and the performance of this duty may imperil or prevent the final enactment into law of the most important appropriation bill yet pending passage.

If these unfortunate consequences should follow from the arbitrary dictation of the Democratic caucus, the country and the people will acquit the Republican party of all responsibility in the premises, and charge it upon the Democracy, where it rightfully belongs—the revolutionary, Bourbon Democracy, we mean, whose leaders have firmly decided to wipe from the statute books every safeguard that now exists against corruption in our national elections; to render it possible in the south to exalt Confederate and unreconstructed rebellious influences over the Federal judiciary, and to open wide and speedily the opportunities for Democratic office getting that will ensue upon a reorganization of Congress, especially of the Senate.

These are the sordid and seditious motives which prompted the caucus action in question, and they must be taken into account by President Hayes in determining his future action, upon which the invocation of an extra session depends. The responsibility which will thus be thrust upon his shoulders is grave almost beyond precedent. But he can rely upon it that a little delay in the issue of the required proclamation will be commended by the people and also be productive of great good. It would, it is true, retard the ordinary progress of governmental affairs and impede the action of both the Judiciary and Executive Departments; but it would at the same time demonstrate by the most severe illustration the effects of Democratic revolutionary partisanship. The people would be quick to accept the true interpretation of the situation, and the lesson taught by that acceptance would serve in the future as an effective admonition that the Bourbons are not to be trusted with unqualified or unrestricted power. The experiment is worth trying, and it is sincerely to be hoped that President Hayes will pay due heed to these suggestions. They are, we add, the result of mature reflection, not of any single individual, but of many good Republicans. They are, in fact, simply a reflex of the opinions of numbers the country, and embody, as we firmly believe, the wishes of a majority of the Republican members of both Houses of the present Congress.

A Cat in Love

Frederick H. Balfour, an Englishman writes to the London *Spectator* that he has seen a cat give evidence of being in love with a terrier, and that the "spooning" going on between them was very comical. On one occasion, he says, in my presence, the dog (who was seated on a lady's lap) feeling dissatisfied or aggrieved at something or other that was taking place, vented his feelings in a long, low whining or howl. The cat, who was on the hearth-rug, turned her head and gazed with a wistful, sympathetic expression at her suffering friend for some seconds; at last, unable to listen to his weeping any longer, she sprang upon the lady's knee, put her paws around the dog's neck, and kissed his cheeks with her lips. This occurred twice, the dog responding to her caresses by licking her back in the tenderest manner conceivable

The other day a Detroiter, who has a good record of army service took down his revolver to shoot a cat which had been hanging about the house. After looking at him while he fired six shots, the cat walked away. While he was loading up for some more destruction the shooters small boy inquired: "Father did you ever kill any one while you were in the army?" "I suppose so, my son." After a long pause the boy continued: "Then you must have got near enough to hit 'em with an axe didn,t you?" It was then discovered to be about school time.

The favorite retort of the southern repudiator has always been: "Take what we give yon and don't grumble. If you give us any impudence we'll repudiate the whole debt." The *Memphis Appeal* repeats this in a warning to *The Tribune* to "go slow in this matter of pressure for bondholders, lest there come an explosion that will sweep national, as well as state and municipal bondholders, out of existence."

LOCAL NOTICE.—The advertisement of Walters Importing Company, of Cincinnati, O., appears in this paper They are large dealers and importers of foreign watches, and offer a bankrupt stock of watches, warranted one year for accurate time at only $3 each. They are a reliable firm, and all that desire a good watch, for a small amount of money, should send to this firm and secure a good time-piece 2m

The Army and Navy Journal, New York, is prompt to recognize the importance of its constituency of the bill to reorganize the Army, just reported by the Joint Committee. The bill is a document of 724 sections or 294 octavo pages, and to make room for it, the Journal issues a double number, thirty two pages in all. Whether the bill pass or not, it is of great interest to army men and their friends as a codification of existing army laws, in their effect on the service. With the bill the Journal gives a letter from General Sherman, giving his opinion of the proposed reorganization, also a review of the bill with comments on the different sections, and a list of the officers it will throw out of the service on account of age, etc., etc. 1m.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Maching (The Family shuttle Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price ($25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty of opperation, and delightful ease, that at once commends st above all others. The working parts are all steel; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitchs from an inch in length on course material down to the finnest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernable with the noted eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, gue, or fancy needle-work with ease and far less labor than required on on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and volunteer encomiums from the press, and the thosands of families who use them, amyly testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending iis popularity each day. This parallel machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGETS WANTED by this company. Address them for information. FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO.,755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10 t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF the undersigned, has been newly furnished throughout, and, as heretofore, will be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: $2 50 and $3 per day; With Rooms, per month, $35; Table Board, per month $25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all,

Jan 18. COBB BROS., Proprietors.

SAINT CLAUSE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF our friends and patrons that we have just received an additional assortment of fine

Groceries,
Confectionaries,
Nuts,
Raisens,
Apples,
Oranges,
Figs,
Cocoanuts,
Fine assorted Crackers, &c., &c.,
Also a Large and Select assortment of Toys,
And Christmas Goods,

Things which will make the Little Folks Happy and the Old Folks Smile.

COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, South Front street next door to George Myers.
Dec. 22

Rogers' Extra Early Peas.

FOR EARLINESS AND SUPERIOR quality cannot be excelled. White Marrow fat, Black Eye and other good varieties,—Early Snap Berns, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Radish Seed, Potatoes, and a general assortment of Vegetable and Field Seed of reliable quality, at low prices. (Catalogues sent by mail.) Special attention to orders by mail. C. E. ROGERS, Seed Grower,
dec. 20 103 Market St., Phila.

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Boots,
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&c., &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

In the Superior Court, before Stacy Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and Judge of Probate;

E. G. McDaniel, administrator of Duff G. McDaniel, deceased, suing in behalf of himself, and in behalf of F. D. Koonce, Administrator of Ann Koonce deceased, and in behalf of all others, credito s of the late Daniel L. Russell, deceased, who will join in this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof,

Against

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy and Thomas B. Russell, executors of Daniel L. Russell, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL CREDITORS OF THE LATE DANIEL L. RUSSELL, deceased, are hereby notified that the above entitled action will be heard before Stacy VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge of Probate of New Hanover County on the 20th day of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m. and they are notified to appear before me on or before that day and file evidence of their claims, and make themselves parties thereto, or they will be excluded from all participation in the funds and benefits derived pursuant thereto.

STACY VanAMRIGE.
Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate New Hanover County.
Feb. 9 5w.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORHŒA.

THE "SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery! A New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Fyder Direct attention to the profuse discharges, and excessive Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculation and Urethra. The cause is quickly absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health, and memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervousness, Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age, usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This class of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are not used in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no question about this Preparation, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $1.—two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, even if never afflicted. Put Sealed for attempt to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc. Many marriages improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 300 pages, 50 cents.

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IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

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June 20tf

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TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN

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This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

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To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-all, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

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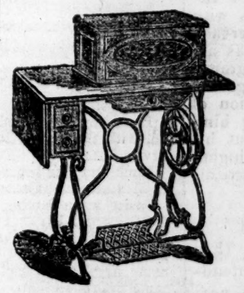

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Too long in Use to Doubt its Superior Merits.

Has horizontal shuttle motion, with stro frame.
Self adjusting shuttle, with new automatic tension (novel feature.)
Extra long, large sized shuttle, easily removed.
Extra large sized bobbins, holding 100 yards of thread, doing away with the frequent renewing of bobbins.
The shuttle tension is directly upon the thread, and not upon the bobbins, as in other machins, and is invariable, whether the bobbin is full or nearly empty.
The very perfection of stich and tension.
The upper and lower threads are drawn together and locked simultaneously in the in the centre of the goods, forming the stitch precisely alike on both sides of any thickness of work, from light gauze to leather.
Four motion under feed—the only reliable feed known: feeds each side of the needle.
New self adjusting "take up." No tangling of thread," or dropping stitches,
Great width of arm, and large capacity for work,
Adapted to all the wants of family sewing without restriction.
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More readily comprehended than any other machine.
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PROSPECTUS.

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Devoted to the interests of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, as well as

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

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We will thank our friends to send us all the news they have for publication.

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TREMENDOUS excitement over the reduction and splendid terms offered buyers of real estate by W. P. CANADAY

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A Large 8 Room House corner of 4th and Walnut streets, on 4th and Walnut streets, the highest part of Wilmington with a splendid view and good water.

AN 8 Room House and Lot, 69 feet front by 165 feet deep, on 3d between Hanover and Brunswick streets.

SIX Room House on Castle between 6th and 7th streets. Premises complete.

ALSO a Six Room House next to and adjoining the above, in good condition.

HOUSE and Lot on Dickerson between Rankin and Miller streets.

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HOUSE and Lot on Market between 13th and 14th streets.

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HOUSE and Lot on 9th between Harnett and Nixon streets.

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I HAVE OTHER BUILDINGS IF THE ABOVE WILL NOT SUITE PEOPLE.

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SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND IN EXCELLENT LOCALITIES.

LOT corner of 2d and Mulberry streets—66x132 feet—one of the finest in the city.

LOT on Front street near Wooster—28x79½ feet.

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THESE Lots are within one Block of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad shops, and within two Blocks of the Carolina Central Railroad Depot. If none of the above or following will suite, I have others that I will sell.

FIFTY LOTS.

FIFTY Splendid Building Lots on Market and 17th streets, in the very prettiest part of Wilmington.

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GOOD FARMING LAND.

100 Acres of Good Farming Land in Pender county.

A Small farm in Brunswick county on Town Creek.

THE above property will be sold very cheap for cash, or on terms that will suit the purchaser. NOW is the time to PROVIDE a home for your family. Do not continue to pay high rent and die poor, but buy while you can. The rent you pay will buy you a home of your own, and when you are old you will be thankful you had such an opportunity.

W. P. CANADAY.
[Ju 9.] On Princess st. bet. Front and 2d.

BLACKSMITH

AND

HORSE - SHOEING.

I HAVE OPENED A SHOP AT THE corner of Market and Seventeenth streets, where I am prepared to shoe horses and mules, repair carts, wagons, buggies and carriages—both wood and iron work. I hope my old friends will remember me when they have any work in my line. I guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of work. RICHARD WATERS.
feb 1 tf

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. July 31—9m

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted.—$12 Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me. mar 10 1y

$55 $77 a Week to Agents. $1 OUTFIT FREE. P. O VICTORE, Augusta, Maine. sept 1-1y

THE GREATEST DUEL ON RECORD.

Mark Twain on the Field of Honor as Gambetta's Second.

Mark Twain writes for the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* an account of his participation in the recent duel between Gambetta and Fourtou. When he had heard of the outbreak in the Assembly he says that he called on Gambetta, whom he found "steeped in a profound French calm." Mr. Twain, after being embraced, began the conversation:

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said: "Of coarse," I said I must be allowed to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my country in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that dueling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman. First, I insisted upon this and stuck to my point. I said I never heard of a man in his right mind going out to fight a duel without first making his will. He said he had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When he had finished the will, he wished to proceed to a choice of his "last words." He wanted to know how the following words, as a dying exclamation, struck me:

I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progres, and the universal brotherhood of man!"

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech for a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honor. We wrangled over a good many ante-mortem outbursts, but I finally got him to cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum book, proposing to get it by heart:

"I die that France may live."

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words—what you wanted was thrill.

I then wrote the following note and carried it to M. Fourtou's friend:

SIR:—M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourtou's challenge, and authorizes me propose Plessis Piquet as the place of meeting; to-morrow morning at daybreak as the time; and axes as the weapons. I am, sir, with great respect,

MARK TWAIN.

M. Fourtou's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turnen to me and said, with a suggestion of severity in his tone:

"Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?"

"Well, for instance, what would it be?"

"Bloodshed."

"That's about the size of it." I said. "Now, if it is a fair question, what was your side proposing to shed?"

I had him there; he saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. He said he had spoken jestingly. Then he added that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

After proposing Gatling guns, rifles, navy pistols and brickbats, Mr. Twain left the choice of weapons to the other second, who fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were singled-barreled and silver-mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion, I silently hung one of them on my watch chain and returned the other. My companion in crime now unrolled a postage stamp containing several cartridges, and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weak and confused under the strain put upon it. He suggested sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said:

"Sixty-five yards with these instruments? Pop-guns would be deadlier at fifty. Consider, my friend, you and I are banded together to destroy life, and not to make it eternal."

But with all my persuasion, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and with a sigh said:

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my own lion-heart, and tell my humiliating story. When I entered M. Gambetta was laying the last lock of hair upon the altar. He sprang towards me, exclaiming:

"The weapon; the weapon!—Quick! what is the weapon?"

"This!" and I displayed the silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to he said, mournfully:

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet, and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man, and has seldom been surpassed by statues.

After a long silence he asked:

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him, as an offset to my bulk? But, no matter: I would not stoop to make such a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself he is welcome to this advantage, which no honorable man would take."

"At what hour is the engagement to begin?"

"Half past nine."

At 9.30 in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis Piquet in the following order:—First came our carriage—nobody in it but M. Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fourton and his second; then a carriage containing two poet-orators, who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations projecting from their breast pockets; then a carriage containing the head surgeons and their cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting physicians; then a hack containing the coroner; then the two hearses, then a carriage containing the head undertakers; then a train of assistants and mutes on foot; and after these came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp-followers, police and citizens generally. It was a noble turnout, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather.

The weather growing still opaque it, was agreed between myself and the other second that before giving the fatal signal we should each deliver a loud whoop, to enable the combatants to ascertain each other's whereabouts. I now returned to my principal, who immediately stretched forth his hand and said: "I am myself again; give me the weapon."

I laid it, all lonely and forlorn, in the centre of the vast solitude of his [illegible] shuddered it, he murmured in a broken voice: "Alas, it is not death I dread, but mutilation."

I heartened him once more, and with such success that he presently said: "Let the tragedy begin. Stand at my back; do not desert me in this solemn hour, my friend."

I gave him my promise. I now assisted him to point his pistol towards the spot where I judged his adversary to be standing, and cautioned him to listen well and further guide himself by my fellow second's whoop. Then I propped myself against M. Gambetta's back and raised a rousing "Whoop-ee!" This was answered from out the far distance of the fog, and I immediately shouted:

"One—two—three—fire!"

Two little sounds like spit! spit! broke upon my ear, and in the same instant I was crushed to the earth under a mountain of flesh. Buried as I was, I was still able to catch a faint accent from above, to this effect:

"I die for———for———perdition take it, what is it I die for?———Oh, yes—France! I die that France may live!"

(The duelists were in more danger than an American might suppose. They were exposed to the heavy fog, and might have caught pneumonia).

Set Your Aims High.

A man grows into his aims, and rises or sinks with them. It is one of the most familiar facts of daily experience, and holds good in every sphere of action. Take the artist, the musician, the poet, what is their effort but to give shape and form before the eye or the ear, to the ideal existing in their own imagination? The man satisfied with his own work never can be great. It is not notorious that as he advances in skill he becomes more critical and difficult to please, and sees defects in work on which, perhaps years before, he looked with complacent satisfaction? Whence the sensativeness to fault? Has he lost his skill of eye and hand, his sense of beauty and form, or color, or harmony? Not in the least. He has simply grown, and as he has grown, his conceptions have grown. Let any one compare his work as a *man* with his work as a child, and he will smile at the difference. And it is just the same with the conscience as it is with the intellect. The same laws pervade all our nature, The man who has acquired a sense of sin, has simply grown. He has lost nothing, but he has gained—he has gained a new conception of holiness. The facts concerning himself remain what they were, but his thoughts have soared into a higher sphere, and he has breathed a pure atmosphere.

Extremes are to bs avoided. A great many persons talk more than they ought to. There are superintendents, who overdo the talking business before their schools. There are prayer meeting talkers who never let a chance slip for getting in a word. And oh! how many persons there are who wish that one unfortunate remark of theirs had been left unsaid! But there is such a thing as not talking enough. Here comes the story, from one direction, of a woman who did not speak a word for twenty-years; and from another direction, of a man in northern New York who spoke only twice in fifty years. "The tongue is an unruly member;" but it is hardly fair to give it no play at any time. It is better to have it trained than tied. Almost anybody ought to think of something worth saying as often as once in five or ten years; and after due deliberation they should say it.

How to Handle Horses.

Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Much time is spent in the morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips; but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything.

Dom Pedro, of Brazil, has given an eight-ton stone to the Washington monument; but the principle trouble with that structure just now is that it has been sinking under the weight it already has. The gift of Dom Pedro may, however, be useful some years hence, unless in the meantime we should swap the monument for England's Egyptian obelisk.

"Do you mean to call me a liar?" asks a ferocious old gentleman. "Well, no: not exactly," temporizes his young friend, "but I saw you in the company of Ananias and Sapphira I should say you were in the bosom of your family."

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

dec 8—1y.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Feb. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 27 cents per gallon with sales of 125 carks at that figure.

ROSIN—The market was inactive and void of sales at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm with sales of 400 bbl at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market opened steady $1 25@$1 30 for Hard and $1 80 @$1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at $1 20 and $1 80.

COTTON.—The market for this article was dut and nominal, with sales of 34 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¾ "	"
S. Good Ordinary,	8⅞ "	"
Low Middling	8⅞ "	"
Middling	9¼ "	"
Good Middling	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	398 bales
Spirits turpentine	127 casks
Rosin	1,700 bbls
Tar,	456 bbls
Crude turpentine	346 bbls

Feb. 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article opened dull and closed quiet at 27 cts per gallon for country packages, with sales of 125 casks at that prices.

ROSIN.—The market was dull and nominally unchanged at $1 17½ Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR,—The market opened steady the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 30 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 20 for Hard and $1 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was dull and lower to sell. Sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of 9¼ and 29 bales on a basis of 9⅛ cents for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cents	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¾ "	"
Low Middling,	8⅞ "	"
Middling,	9¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	114 bales
Spirits Turpentine	143 casks
Rosin,	1207 bbls
Tar,	760 bbls
Crude Turpentine	767 bbls

Feb. 19

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 27 cents per gallon for country packages, followed by sales later in the day of 100 casks at 26¾ closing steady at the decline.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at $1 35 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 20 for Hard and $1 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened dull, with sales reported later of some 50 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	—cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¾ "	"
Low Middling,	8⅞ "	"
Middling,	9¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

Feb. 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was entirely nominal and without transactions to note.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained, $1 17½ for Good Strained. with small sales at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at $1 20 for Hard and $1 80 Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary	8¾ "	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	8¾ "	"
Low Middling,	8⅞ "	"
Middling,	9¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	109 bales.
Spirits turpentine,	100 casks.
Rosin,	1,494 bbls.
Tar,	352 "
Crude turpentine,	2017 "

Feb. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26¾ cents, being a decline of ⅛ on last reports. We hear of sales of 125 casks at 26¾ cents, closing quiet.

ROSIN—The market was dull and nominal at $1 15 for Strained, $1 20 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at $1 35 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—There has been a decline in the figures for this article, 220 bbls changing hands today at $1 15 for Hard and $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm and nominally unchanged. The sales of the day amounted to 174 bales at the following quotations:

Ordinary,	— cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	8¾ "	"
Low Middling,	8⅞ "	"
Middling	9¼ "	"
Good Middling,	— "	"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Application will be to the Legislature to Charter the State Grand Lodge No. 16,, I, O, of G. S. & D. S. A, B Lnds, R W.G.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot), and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT,

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest [illegible]

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much highe since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was), but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD!

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S.

P. S.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

dec 15 P. L. B. & CO.

NOTICE.

A FULL LINE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy Articles, Toilet Soaps, &c. at the lowest cash prices.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

In great variety.

The utmost care and personal attention given to preparing prescriptions, at

BURBANK'S Pharmacy,

dec 21—1y cor. Front and Princess-sts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

135 Acres of Land in Bladen County, one and a half miles from the Cape Fear River, Prospect Hill landing.

25 Acres of open Land, produces Corn, Cotton, and is in splendid condition.

Dwelling and out flouses in good condition.

3,000

Cords of Pine wood can be cut on this tract of Land.

Parties wishing to purchase will please apply to A. McDONALD,

Prospect Hill, Bladen County N. C.

tf.

MONEY MARKT.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	105	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities	½@¾ disc	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1¼ ₱ cdis	

	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	106
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	000	110
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21	
Do Funding 1866	15	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Do to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 ₱c(Gold Int)	90	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ₱ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 ₱c	70	
" " 7 ₱c	85	
" " old 6 ₱c	65	
" " new 6 ₱c	65(Gold Int)	
" " 6 ₱c	60(" ")	
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 6 ₱c (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	66	
N C R R " (" 100)	35	
C C Railroad " (" 100)	01	
W G L Co " (" 50)	70	
W & S S R R " (" 25)	15	

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 40	0 50@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 40@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bag	0 30@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 90@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 15@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	7 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Tar ₱ bbl	0 35@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 75@ 0 90	0 00@ 0 7
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 30@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 4
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 0
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 0
Lumber ₱ M	5 50@ 10 00	6 50@ 0
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 65@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale,	2 50@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	(see) 0 00	

PRINT AND PROSPER.

THE NEW STATE,

PUBLISHED AT GREENSBORO,

Is one of the

LEADING REBUBLICAN PAPERS

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It enjoys a large circulation, and offers superior facilities to the advertiser. Its columns will contain original articles, choice selections, items for the farm and household, summary of the latest news, etc.. In fact, everything to make it

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

Published every Thursday at Two Dollars ₱ Year. oct 12

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders at trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

380 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 30—1 y.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 21 tf

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT the Rensselaer Polytebhnic Institute Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, &c. Address, WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

jy 20 1m

D. L. RUSSELL

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office and residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar28-tj

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Sea Side Railroad Company.

dec 28—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 13, 1879.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 3075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that the following goods were seized at Wilmington, N. C., on the 26th day of September, 1878, as landed from the Brig Prince Lee Boo, in violation of Sec 2867, R. S.

2 pieces Flannel.
1 piece Cassimere.
2 pieces Coat Cloth,

and that on Bark Resolute on the 30th day of November 1878, at the port of Wilmington seizure was made of sundry articles of men's clothing, namely:

9 Coats.
5 pairs Flannel Drawers.
15 Flannel Undershirts.
18 Flannel Overshirts.
5 pairs Mittens.

Any person claiming any of the above articles, is hereby notified to appear and file with the Collector of Customs for the District of Wilmington, his claim to the whole or any portion thereof, within twenty days from date of this publication.

W. P. CANADAY,
Jan 19—3t Collector of Customs.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN - KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniament is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

n 18-1y

Furniture, Carpets.

LARGE STOCK, ALL GRADES.

LATEST DESIGNS,

LOWEST PRICES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS AND RATTAN ROCKERS.

Just the thing for Christmas Gifts

D. A. SMITH & CO.,

dec 21 tf North Front Street.

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

On Third Street,

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

Jan 18-1y

BUILDING LOTS.

BUILDING LOT , IN ANY part of the city. C , or on reasonable time.

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December 22, 1

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. apl 19-1y

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms, free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. apl 19-1y

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY,

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds, and of best material. Also fresh homemade CANDY. H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor, dec 21 1y 23 South Front Street.